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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/019,703	12/27/2001	Aviad Hellman	200/02444	1067
44909	7590	12/01/2006		EXAMINER
				JONES, HEATHER RAE
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2621	

DATE MAILED: 12/01/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/019,703	HELLMAN ET AL.	
Examiner	<b>Art Unit</b>		
Heather R. Jones	2621		

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 July 2006.

2a)  This action is **FINAL**.                            2b)  This action is non-final.

3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

4)  Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6)  Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.

7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)  The drawing(s) filed on 27 December 2001 is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a)  All    b)  Some \* c)  None of:  
1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_  
3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application  
6)  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments filed July 21, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The Applicant argues on page 5, lines 15-18 that the Examiner has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness, since the Examiner failed to show a teaching in the art to combine Steinberg and Courtney or even any reason in the art to do so. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Courtney discloses in col. 7, lines 20-23 that the hard disk drive (34) could optionally be replaced with some other type of suitable non-volatile memory, such as a flash memory, or a memory with battery backup. Steinberg et al. discloses using a memory card (22) in the camera (10) in order to provide the camera the capability of being programmed by an external device through a serial port or PCMCIA card (col. 2, lines 23-24). Furthermore, Steinberg et al. discloses solving the problem of providing a need for a camera with the facility allowing a user to modify its operating system and behavioral parameters in the field, and that can receive and store arbitrary information related to the images, as well as specialized application software as determined by the user (col. 1, lines 53-56). Therefore, there is evidence in both references and support as to why the two references would be combined and the rejection is maintained.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
3. Claims 1-18, 26, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Courtney (EP 0 967 584 A2) in view of Steinberg et al. (U.S. Patent 6,006,039).

Regarding claim 1, Courtney discloses in Fig. 1 a surveillance unit, comprising: a video camera (23) which provides images in the form of electrical signals (col. 6, line 58 – col. 7, line 9); a control circuitry (27) which determines when to store the images captured by the camera (col. 3, lines 23-28 and 38-44; col. 11, lines 28-34); and a hard disc drive (34) on which the images are stored as determined by the control circuitry (col. 7, lines 18-23). However, Courtney fails to disclose a slot for operationally receiving a memory card on which the images are stored as determined by the control circuitry.

Referring to the Steinberg et al. reference, Steinberg et al. discloses a slot for operationally receiving a memory card on which images are stored and on which camera parameters are stored (col. 2, lines 17-24).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have stored images taken by the camera on the memory card as disclosed by Steinberg et al. with the surveillance unit disclosed by Courtney in order to allow the surveillance unit to store images onto a memory card since the hard disc drive (34) disclosed by Courtney can be

replaced by some other type of suitable memory. By using a removable memory card in the surveillance unit disclosed by Courtney it would make the surveillance unit more versatile, making exchanging images and parameters with other devices easier.

Regarding claim 2, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 1 including that the surveillance unit further comprises at least one detector (24) which provides signals to the control circuitry (Courtney: col. 6, line 58 – col. 7, line 9).

Regarding claim 3, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claims 1 and 2 including that the at least one detector comprises an infrared detector (Courtney: col. 6, line 58 – col. 7, line 9).

Regarding claim 4, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 1 including that the control circuitry determines when the digital camera should capture images (Courtney: col. 13, lines 39-51 – the control circuitry (27) determines when to capture a new reference image therefore it determines when the digital camera should capture images).

Regarding claim 5, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 1 including that the control circuitry performs the determination responsive to video motion detection

(VMD) performed on images captured by the camera (Courtney: col. 9, lines 6-12).

Regarding claim 6, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 1 as well as disclosing that the control circuitry comprises a processor (33) which receives signals from the at least one detector and determines whether to store the captured images (Courtney: col. 7, lines 10-15; col. 11, lines 28-34).

Regarding claim 7, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 1, as well as including that Steinberg et al. discloses a digital camera wherein the camera has the capability of being programmed by an external device through the serial port or PCMCIA card (col. 2, lines 17-47).

Regarding claim 8, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claims 1 and 7 including that the operational data is downloaded from the removable memory card to an internal memory of the surveillance memory of the surveillance unit when the memory card is inserted into the surveillance unit (Steinberg et al.: Fig. 2; col. 5, lines 24-30).

Regarding claim 9, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claims 1 and 7 including that the operational data comprises a software routine run by the processor (Steinberg et al.: col. 2, lines 48-51).

Regarding claim 10, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claims 1 and 7 including that the operational data comprises one or more operation parameters of the surveillance unit (Steinberg et al.: Fig. 3; col. 6, lines 6-13).

Regarding claim 11, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claims 1, 7, and 10 including that the operational data comprise at least one operation parameter of the camera (Steinberg et al: Fig. 3; col. 6, lines 6-13).

Regarding claim 12, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claims 1, 7, and 10 including that the one or more operation parameters comprise at least one parameter which governs the level of indications required from the at least one detector to define an alarm state in which images from the camera are permanently stored (Steinberg et al.: col. 6, lines 6-13 – discloses that other parameters are also included other than just the ones shown in Fig.3; Courtney: col. 4, lines 34-45).

Regarding claim 13, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 1 as well as disclosing that the surveillance unit further comprises a communication link (14 or 349) for transmitting at least some of the images captured by the camera (Courtney: col. 6, lines 50-55).

Regarding claim 14, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claims 1 and 13 including that the communication link comprises a wireless link (Courtney: col. 4, lines 15-21).

Regarding claim 15, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claims 1 and 13 including that the communication link comprises a wire link (Courtney: col. 6, lines 50-55).

Regarding claim 16, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 1 as well as disclosing that the control circuitry stores a log of events on the memory card (Courtney: col. 13, lines 11-22).

Regarding claims 17 and 18, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 1 as well as disclosing that the surveillance unit further comprises an internal image memory for storing images captured by the camera and that at least some of the captured images are stored on the internal image memory and are automatically downloaded to the memory card responsive to insertion of the memory card into the slot (Courtney: col. 11, lines 28-34 – only important information is saved on the memory card, so it is inherent that there is an internal memory that stores the other images until it is determined that the image is not needed and that once the memory card is inserted then all further important images will be saved on it).

Regarding claim 26, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 1 as well as disclosing

that the slot is configured for removably receiving the memory card (Steinberg et al.: Fig. 1).

Regarding claim 27, Courtney in view of Steinberg et al. discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 1 including that the surveillance unit is not connected through a wire or wireless connection to a monitor for inspection by a human operator (Steinberg et al.: Fig. 1 – camera (10) is a stand alone unit).

4. Claims 19-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinberg et al. (U.S. Patent 6,006,039) in view of Courtney (EP 0 967 584 A2).

Regarding claim 19, Steinberg et al. discloses a method of controlling the operation of a camera unit, comprising: storing operational data of the camera unit on a removable memory card; and inserting the memory card into a predefined slot of the camera unit (col. 2, lines 48-51; col. 6, lines 6-13).

However, Steinberg et al. fails to disclose of controlling the operation of a surveillance unit.

Referring to the Courtney reference, Courtney discloses a surveillance unit that can be controlled by an external device (col. 4, lines 34-45). Furthermore, Courtney discloses a hard disc drive (34) that can be replaced by with some other type of suitable memory (col. 7, lines 18-23), which would include using removable memory card.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to used the teaching of remotely controlling a surveillance unit with the teaching of controlling the operation of a camera unit from a external device as disclosed by Steinberg et al. in order to be able to control a surveillance unit from an external device by storing all the operational parameters on a removable memory card. By placing all the parameters on a removable memory card the external device would have not have to be connected to the surveillance unit through a wire or wireless connection. Therefore, the surveillance unit could be controlled easily from the external device without caring how far away the external device is from the surveillance unit.

Regarding claim 20, Steinberg et al. in view of Courtney discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 19 as well as disclosing that storing the operational data comprises inserting the removable memory card into a reader coupled to a computer and writing the operational data on the memory card by the computer (Steinberg et al: Fig. 2; col. 5, lines 16-30).

Regarding claim 21, Steinberg et al. in view of Courtney discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claims 19 and 20 including that the surveillance unit further comprises receiving operational data by the computer over a communication link (Steinberg et al.: Figs. 1 and 2; col. 5, lines 16-59).

Regarding claim 22, Steinberg et al. in view of Courtney discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claims 19 and 20 including that storing the operational data comprises using a graphical software running on the computer to adjust the operational data (Steinberg et al.: col. 1, lines 9-15, 34-37, and 52-56).

Regarding claim 23, Steinberg et al. in view of Courtney discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 19 including that the operational data comprises a software which runs on a processor of the surveillance unit (Steinberg et al.: col. 2, lines 47-51).

Regarding claim 24, Steinberg et al. in view of Courtney discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 19 including that the operational data comprises one or more parameters of the surveillance unit (Steinberg et al.: Fig. 3; col. 6, lines 6-13).

Regarding claim 25, Steinberg et al. in view of Courtney discloses all the limitations as previously discussed with respect to claim 19 as well as disclosing that the surveillance camera further comprises storing images captured by a camera of the surveillance unit on the memory card inserted into the surveillance unit (Courtney: col. 7, lines 18-20; Steinberg et al.: col. 2, lines 20-22).

***Conclusion***

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Heather R. Jones whose telephone number is 571-272-7368. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. - Thurs.: 7:00 am - 4:30 pm, and every other Fri.: 7:00 am - 3:30 pm.

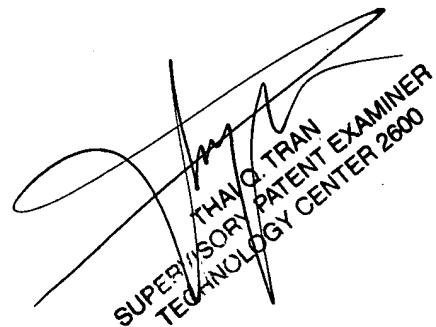
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thai Tran can be reached on 571-272-7382. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Heather R Jones  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2621

HRJ  
November 27, 2006



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